MONDAY, APRIL 4, 1887.

Two Elections.

Two elections of more than ordinary interest take place to-day. In Michigan a prohibitory amendment to the State Constitution is to be submitted to the people. The Prohibitionists have made a stout fight, but there seems to have been a reaction against them in the last few days, and their defeat is confidently predicted. Prohibition successes, however, usually come as a surprise, and perhaps there may be such a surprise in store for Michigan. In view of the number of States in which prohibitory amendments have passed through the Legislature, or one branch of it, or have actually been submitted to the people, and of the strong probability that such amendments will finally be sent to the people of almost every Stats, the re-sult of the voting in Michigan will be carefully studied by both sides. Defeat, however, seems never to dampen the spirits-if the Prohibitionists may without impropriety be said to have spirits-of the earnest and enthusiastic disciples of Dow and drastic liquor legislation.

Almost equally interesting is the municipal election in Cincinnati. That city is agitated by a labor movement less powerful proportionately than that which made polides so lively in this town last fall, but strong enough to excite fear among the Republicans and the Democrats. A labor convention representing many elements of discontent with existing parties was held in Cincinnati in February, and the formation of a labor party at that convention has strengthened the local labor element. The Demoerats fear that many of the Irish citizens will desert, and the Republicans are trembling lest too many of the Germans should go over to the labor party. The Democrats have not been for several years as strong in Hamilton county as they ought to be, but whether the labor vote will hurt them or the Republicans more will be decided to-day. A great labor vote gained in large measure from the Republican German element might have serious consequences for the Ohio Republicans in the State election next fall.

Another Tune.

Must all the political observations of the past two years by the Mugwump journals go for naught?

Since Mr. CLEVELAND entered the White House they have published an unbroken rec-ord of his growing strength. He has grown every day. His friends who loved him for his enemies loved him still, and his enemies were gradually getting to love him too, perhaps for his friends, perhaps for himself. The question of renomination, having become a certainty immediately after the inauguration, merely grew more unopposed and simplified.

Such has been the Mugwump record, at least down to the present time.

Another view, however, which has devel-

oped recently with journals of that school. is perhaps best illustrated by these remarks of the Boston Herald, a former chronicler of Mr. CLEVELAND's steadily increasing power:

"A gentleman, intelligent as regards New York politica, writes us privately, in commenting on a recent article in the *Herald*, that there has been a distinct and gratifying change in the political prospect there since New Year's. The failure of the speech of Gov. HILL in Brooklyn has nut an and to the HILL boom for the Presidency, while the veto of the Dependent Pension bill and the appointment of the Inter-State Commerce Commission have greatly strengthened the President writer thinks we are too cautious in not clair vote of New York confidently for CLEVELAND. The ten dency is in that direction, but it may be as well to wali further developments."

"The tendency is in that direction," says our contemporary, when by all Mugwump opinions that we have been able to gather the goal had been practically reached. According to this, notwithstanding previous affirmations to the contrary, Mr. CLEVELAND at one period of his term must have become weaker than when he was strong enough to be nominated and elected.

This reminds us of the case of a lame horse that a friend of ours once placed in the hands of a veterinary. After a week's treatment he asked the surgeon how the horse was. "Perfectly sound," was the reply. At the end of another week, in response to the same question, the veterinary said that the horse was "perfectly sound, and getting better every day." As a final result the horse never got well.

The American Writers.

We acknowledge with thanks the receipt of an invitation from the Secretary of the American Association of Writers to its third annual convention which is to be held in Plymouth Church, Indianapolis, on the twenty-ninth and thirtleth of next June. The weather is liable to be a little uncom fortable at that time of year, but doubtless the American Association of Writers feels that there is a special propriety in selecting as its own the height the commencement season, when a gentle breeze of fluttering theses and compositions rustles through the land and at a thousand schools and colleges a great army of recruits for the American Writers discharges its salvo of resonant pieces. What better time could be chosen for an American literary boom? Then for two days and two nights the enthusiastic and cultivated members of the A. A. W. will discuss important questions of literary art, relieving the intensity of the intellectual effort of the day with the Lydian mood of music in the evening.

In variety and interest the topics selected for the 1887 convention of the American Writers equal those discussed at previous meetings of the association. The programme includes a discussion of "The Relations of Literature to the Newspaper," upon which most interesting theme Mr. E. W. HALPORD, editor of our valued contemporary, the Indianapolis Journal, is to read a paper; "Models of English Prose and Verse," "Character Painting in Literature." "International Copyright," and a lecture by ROBERT McINTYRE of Illinois on "BURNS," with music under the direction of Mrs. LEON BAILEY. "The Duties of Writers with Respect to Morality and Patriotism" will be considered, and forcibly and attractively considered, by the Hon. WILL CUMBACK; the vast subject of "The Fool in Literature" will be treated by ELEA-NOR STACKHOUSE of Indianapolis and RICH-ARD LEM DAWSON of Indianapolis; and the Rev. R. F. Brewington of Knightstown will read an essay on "Picturesque California and the Southwest." Various poets, elocutionists, and musicians will also lend a hand.

Among the American writers present will be HERMAN RAVE of Jeffersonville, MARY E. CARDWILL of New Albany, Major JONATHAN W. GORDON of Indianapolis, MARY A. LEAV-TTT of Vernon, MARGARET N. BATES of Indianapolis, LEE O. HARRIS of Greenfield, IDA HARPER of Terre Haute, MARIE LOUISE AN-DREWS of Connersville, Mrs. D. M. JORDAN of Richmond, Mamie S. Paden, and L. May WHEELER. Illinois is to have two representatives present, and Ohio two. Almost every-

body else on the programme is a Hoosler. The preëminence of Indiana in American literature is well maintained.

Her Books Are Her Friends.

This is a very interesting letter, and it describes a personal experience which is doubtless like that of many a young woman among

the multitude addressed by THE SUN: "When I was 10 years of age, I (like BRIDGET ELIA) was turned loose in a library, where, until a year ago, I have remained browsing. Being deprived of all other companionship, these books became to me beloved friends, who taught me of the enchanting world without triends, who taught me of the enchanting world without and its people, who to my minds eyes appeared beauteous indeed. Lately I have been introduced to some men and women, only to discover how ignorant I am of what can render me pleasing to society. It was one of my dear delusions that books were treasures and loved by every one. But when I would talk of what I read to any girl friend, the air she assumes is nipping in the extreme, and now I feel as diffident about alluding to any thing outside the limits of beaus and dress as if it were a gies and gossip; and though I spend some time making my gowns, I do not find them interesting topics for hour-long conversations. To the majority of persons I have met my dear books are strangers, and I am stupid

and dull for loving them.

"But this is the rub: I have no one to talk to and suplain my difficulties. I seem to be regarded as rather agreeable by elderly people, and therefore I have been told I was especially designed for an old maid. As for the epithet blue-stocking, it is familiar. These two names are not dear to me. The first does not disquist me greater. But the second learned see the amplication; for ly. But the second-I cannot see the application; for

"Would it be possible for you to advise me as to the best way of gaining polish? Ought I to stop reacting? What is 'small talk? Can it be acquired by a very shy person? Is a girl unfemiluine because she plays the violist."

Our fair friend-she is a New Jersey girlis one of the people who get their knowledge of the world from books rather than observation of men and women and actual contact with the affairs and the customs of social life. Such people stand spart from those about them, for the run of mankind are chiefly interested in daily occurrences, and obtain their knowledge of character and pick up their fund of information by mingling with actual living men and women and observing their conduct and participating in

On her side, though she scarcely confer it to herself, she feels superior to these others. They seem to her commonplace and ignorant, and they, in their turn, look upon her as a blue-stocking, who lives up in the clouds and knows nothing of the ways of the solid earth. She is out of sympathy, out of key with them, and they regard her as at a remove so great that they can have no real fellowship with her.

Now, they may be too much absorbed in the actualities of existence, but she makes an even greater mistake in living in an ideal world of books, and not learning of the real world of animate men and women about her. She does not like gossip, and yet in gossip people simply show their love of the study of human character and action. The romances she finds in books they find in the lives of their acquaintances, and the world of which she reads consists for them in the human beings who live and breathe, suffer and rejoice, do well and do ill in the atmosphere and under the conditions of this substantial planet of ours. Perhaps, when it comes to the test, she will find that they really know more than she does even of the insubstantial world of thought and emotion.

By that we do not mean to infer that she is to give up her books. Let her keep them as her friends, but for her happiness in life she needs also human friendship and sympathies common with actual people. She must get her best knowledge from what she sees and hears and experiences in the veritable world in which men and women struggle for existence and compete for advancement. Even talk about gowns and about beaus is not unimportant, though we agree with her that "one's sweetheart is not subject for giggles and gossip." But it is well for a girl to be interested in what has delighted the teminine heart since the days of Eden. She must not look with contempt on girls who aim to make themselves attractive, for they simply obey the law of nature. Why should they not care more for living men than for the creations of literature, and prefer their society to the society of books? In a pretty and lovely and lovable girl there is more charm than in all the libraries ever collected.

No, do not give up reading, but do not despise "small talk," the ordinary talk about the affairs of society, for it is important, and may be more valuable than what you read, so far as actual fitness for social life is concerned. The cure for shyness is forgetful ness of self, and that may be acquired by becoming so much interested in other people that your thoughts will be occupied with them and what they say and do.

A girl who plays the violin is not un-

Greeley's Former Postmaster.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Denver Republican, is pained because Gen. CHARLES A. WHITE, a gallant soldier in the civil war, and for a number of years Postmaster of the town of Greeley, has been removed from his office by President CLEVELAND. Gen. WHITE was formerly an active Republican politician, but since the beginning of the era of inoffensiveness he has kept quiet. "There is no reason for the new appointment except that the latter is a Democrat." Bo says our esteemed Denver contemporary, with an ap-

pearance of infantine innocence. What other reason should there be? For what reason was Gen. WHITE appointed? Not for being an old soldier, but for being a Republican politician. He has now been removed, not as an old soldier, but as a Republican. A Republican who has been allowed to keep his office during more than two years of a Democratic Administration has certainly

no reason to complain of hardship. It is strange if Mr. CLEVELAND has not noticed before this time that he makes no friends in either party by letting Republican flesholders serve out their terms or an unnecessarily large part of them. The Repubicans are just as angry when they at last get the word to go, and the Democrats remain in a state of irritation because that word didn't come sooner.

Still, if Mr. CLEVELAND is determined that any Republican officeholders shall be left undisturbed, the old Republican soldiers in office ought to be the first to enjoy his softheartedness. But soft-heartedness which extends to your political opponents may be called by the censorious softening of the head.

We Defend a Contemporary.

The remark was made the other day that "in the matter of ridiculing, insulting, and dis paraging the President personally, the World has been quite up to the mark of THE SUN. A contemporary shall not be included in a misstatement about THE SUN without having the same justification at our hand that we would give ourselves. This talk about the World or THE SUN insulting or disparaging Mr. CLEVELAND is simply the ab surd fancy that comes from a certain sentimental, semi-idolatrous state of mind, which was the initial characteristic of the CLEVE-LAND cult, and still exists here and there, doubtless to the satisfaction of its cultivators.

The World's opinion of Mr. CLEVELAND

to say that they ever misrepresented Mr. CLEVELAND's acts, or that they could not be held justifiably by one entertaining the edi-tor's opinions, would be contrary to the udgment of any man capable of considering

the subject with intelligence. In fact, when we examine Mr. CLEVE-AND's career we fall to remember any public candidate or officer concerning whom there have been fewer misrepresentations from his critics than there have been concerning him.

It is to be hoped that if Mr. CLEVELAND procures a saddle horse it will be such as a horseman should ride, and not one of those modern and abominable corrupters of the equestrian art known as "single footers." In buying a saddle horse he should beware of Kentucky. We believe that horses trained in what are called these "saddle gaits" are chiefly a product of Kentucky and the blue grass region, where, we are constrained to say, breeders and turfmen are plenty, but borsemen, in the higher sense, are lacking,

good saddle horse, but single footing was inrented for lazy and uncultivated riders only. No genuine horseman would countenance it and it is wholly unworthy of a President.

Isn't Comptroller LORW a trifle too pernicity? He asks the Police Department for a specific list of the "beverages" drunk by them and their friends on two election night spreads. and for which, with other good things, a bill of

\$250 is presented. the Comptroller should politely turn the bill overto the Commissioners to settle out of their own pockets.

The efforts of the Brooklyn police to find the murderer of LYMAN S. WEEKS are as commendable as they are earnest, but in the mean time what are the Mayor and Aldermen doing toward increasing the police force? Brooklyn has not half enough police protection, and they and everybody in Brooklyn know it. Mayor WHITNEY says he fears that, if the cost of maintaining the city is increased, the growth of the sity may be retarded, and "thus the goose that lays the golden egg will be killed."

The reverse is more likely to prove true. The people of Brooklyn are at the mercy of criminals. Such demonstrations of this fact as the murder of Mr. WEEES are not likely to attract new residents to that city. The biggest goose in Brooklyn is not the one that lays the golden egg. It is he who argues against providing proper protection for life and property. Brook-lyn's police force should be doubled.

It seems that KEELY'S mysterious motor has been "perfected" once more. "Etheric vapor," art thou still too thin?

Superintendent Martin's attention is called to the fact that the policemen on the Brooklyn Bridge are developing a constant practice of shoving and pulling and pushing the passengers who stand on the platforms waiting to take the trains. Some outrageous scenes arise from this practice every day, but even when the men and women patiently submit to the abuse the outrage is not at all diminished. The burly fellows in uniform daily grow more and more bold in the use of their

For the management of the Brooklyn Bridge high praise should be rendered. The enormous and usually crowded structure is admirably governed. The railroad, which we believe to be the busiest in the world for its size, has never cost humanity a single life, and is so managed as to prove a very great accommodation to the people. But we call Superintendent MARTIN's attention to the growing and indefensible habit of the men who keep order on the railroad platforms.

The civil service examinations for policemen in this town again remind us of the fact that "in the hands of cops entirely great, the pen is mightier than the club."

BLAINE'S TRIBUTE TO JEFFERSON.

He Chides Missourt for Not Making a Status to the Great Bemocrat. From Mr. Blaine's speech to the St. Louis Chambe

Commerce.

"It was to give this Western country access to It was to give this western country access to the open oceans of the world that the Mississippi was desired as an American river, and the people of St. Louis do well to jealously guard that great outlet to the waters of the world. But gentlemen, with all the congratua-tions which I feel it in my heart to extend to you, with from every lip. I feel that I have one reproach against 8t Louis. I feel that I have one reproach against this great trans-Mississippi republic. A little over eighty years ago it belonged to a foreign power, and by the nar hands of England; but the watchful care, the great nerve and courage, the statesmanlike grasp of Thomas Jefferson, standing between the embarrassment of Jefferson, standing between the embarrassment of France and the aggressive energy of Great Britain, plucked the whole territory of Louisians from the am bition of both, and made it an American stronghold throughout its borders, and that vast domain for which Jefferson gave \$15,000,000 is now represented in seven great and prosperous States and three large Territories which in the course of time will add four or five States

cossibly, to the American Union.'
"Never was a conquest so great, so extensive, acquired by peaceful methods. Never was so great a conquest made by war that a conquering power was able to hold. Then let me say that my reproach to St. Louis-my re proach to every inhabitant of the territory of Louisiana —is that on its entire surface, which represents a third part of the United States, there is not a statue raised in the honor of Thomas Jefferson.

"St. Louis is the capital, the emporium, and will be for all time, of that which was the territory of Louisiana. I will be forgiven, I am sure, for reminding you that gratitude to the great man who has gone-gratitude to that great man who, in the annals of those who founded the republic, should stand next to Washington--I will be forgiven I am sure when I say that the city of St. Louis. your beautiful city a statue of him who, more than any other man, created this empire." [Enthusiastic and iontinued applause.

Is This a Joke ! From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

WASHINGTON, April 1.-It is stated positively again that the President will call a session of both Houses of Congress on Oct. 1. This date was decided upon after frequent consultations with Speaker Carriele and others, and the delay in departure of the ex-speaker from Washington was occasioned principally by this matter. The Freedom was strongly inclined to fix the date for an extra session on the 15th of september, but there was an objection made to this on account of the intense heat of the national capital during that month.

Mr. Cleveland's Chief Organ on the Evening

From the Albany Argus It is astonishing to see with what unruffled serenity the afternoon blanket sheet of the metropolis, the Seeming Phil, can reel off lie after lie about Gov. Hill o persuade its little coterie of leeches that he is a bold.

A Democratte Explanation of Indiana. From the Boston Dally Glob

If serious dissatisfaction really exists among indians Democrats over the distribution of offices it is not because Democrats have been selected, but because men not desired by the great masses of the party have been placed in office and credited to the Democracy. Cases like that have been known to occur in other St

John Sherman at Eliza Pinkaton's Grave.

From the Kansas City Times. The main point in Senator Sherman's trip is whether he did of did not visit the last resting place of Eliza Pinkston If he did, and placed thereon some wreath or nower, or token or remembrance or those great processular days when they billed and coued to gether as they stole the Fresidency from Mr. Tilden, much will be forgiven. A real bit of sentiment here and here would help the whole sherman family.

Hurrah for the Commissioners

From the Boston Herald.
The Inter-State Commerce Commissioners. setead of riding around the city in carriages, walk or

A Big Cargo of Coffee. The World's opinion of Mr. CLEVELAND has rarely agreed precisely with THE SUR'S. large a cargo of sofice reaches any port as that recently and its criticisms may have been from different standpoints and for other reasons. But

THE DEPARTMENTS INVESTIGATION. A Unexpected Block Thrown Streetly Acress the Way of Senator Cockrell's Committee by the Secretary of the Navy.

WASHINGTON, March 80.—The select committee of the Senate, appointed to inquire into the methods of business and work in the exec-utive departments of the Government, seem to have gone to work in earnest, and if they shall receive the hearty cooperation of the heads of departments and bureaus, the results of their inquiries and examinations will doubtless be valuable. The resolution makes it the duty of the committee to inquire and report as to " the time and attention devoted to the operations thereof by the persons employed therein, and generally to inquire into and report to the Sen-ate the causes of the delays in transacting the public business said to exist in some of said departments."

The letter of Senator Cockrell, Chairman of the committee, to the heads of departments, calling for the information, comes fully up to the requirements of the resolution:

"The Secretaries are requested to furnish 'a detailed statement, showing the average amount and character of business performed, trausacted, and disposed of by the employees in each division of your office and in each division of each bureau of your department, and the average number of employees in each of such divisions during each month in said years 1894, 1895, 1896, and 1887, up to March 1, 1887; and also the maximum and 1887, up to March 1, 1887; and also the maximum and minimum of business transacted and disposed of by the employee doing the most and the employee doing the least in each of such divisions during each of said months of said years: and if no account has been kept of the business performed and disposed of by each employee in any of such divisions during said years or any part or parts thereof, the reasons why such account has not been kept; and also a statement showing the average number of days, and the time and attention devoted to the consideration and transaction of business by the employees in each of the said several divisions, and whether in person or by proxy, during each of said calendar years 1884, 1885, 1886, and 1887 up to March 1, 1887, or during such parts of said years or either of them, as such employees or any of them may have been receiving pay from the United States, and also the maximum and minimum number of days during each of said years and up to March 1, 1887, so devoted to business by the employee in each of said divisions, present for the greatest number and also for the least number of days."

Language more specific and searching than

years and up to Narch I, 1897, so devoted to business by the employee in each of said divisions, present for the greatest number and also for the least number of days."

Language more specific and searching than the foregoing, the object being to ascertain the amounts of work done in the several departments and by whom, and the time wasted and by whom, can scarcely be imagined. It was manifestly the purpose of the resolution and of the committee appointed under it to ferret out the drones, and to throw them out and to give credit where credit is due; and in the Interior and Treasury Departments the instructions from the Secretaries to heads of bureaus and divisions are in accordance with the law and the letter from the Committee of Inquiry. The former gives out the letter of the Chairman as the instruction, without addition or subtraction. The Secretary of the Treasury in a letter retierates the substance of Chairman Cockrell's letter, without abstement. I have not inquired as to what has been done in the premises by the Secretaries of War and State and the Postmaster-General. But there is a qualifying clause in the letter Issued by the Secretary of the Navy to the heads of bureaus and divisions which, if acted on, will defeat one main object of the committee.

The Secretary recites substantially the requirements of the Congressional Committee, and yet right under those instructions there follows this saving clause:

"It is desired that these statements be as concise as is admissible for a clear metalling that metalling the admissible for a clear metalling that there is a definition of the committee.

stating that the excise laws were practically enforced, was read yesterday at the meeting of the Manhattan Temperance Association is Masonic Temple William McK. Gatchell said that Mayor Howitt, in his letter of March 23 to Assemblyman Geigerich, stated that the Police Commissioners said it was impossible to enforce the law requiring saloons to be closed on Sunday. Mr. Gatchell also introduced resolu-

This question of verselty between the Board of Police and Mayer Rewitt is respectfully referred to the latter gentleman, who is invited to reply either by open letter gentleman, who is invited to reply either by open latter or from this platform.

Very lively doubt is also expressed as to the correctness of the assertion that the Excise law is now enforced, and the meeting pledges likelf to furnish evidence to the contrary, calling upon all who may be cognizant of violations to inform the Board.

The resolutions of a week ago were also re-affirmed, the meeting calling upon the Mayor to close all the dram shops on Sunday, and to remove the Police Commissioners if they failed to carry out his orders.

The Story of a Street Singer.

The residents of well-known streets in London leading out from Piccadilly, near Green Park, often hear among the ballad singers who frequent that vicini ty a woman's sweet voice accompanied by a barp. Un-like other minatrels who gather their pennies and six-pences at all hours of the day or evening, this voice is only heard after dark. Its plaintive notes find their way into many a gay drawing room as they float up from th old night air.

The quality of the voice and the excellence of execution attracting the attention of a connouseur, he one evening followed to her home, unobserved, this musical mystery. Keeping in sight the cloaked and hooded figure, he came at hat through a London labyrinth, not to the uncanny haunts of vagabonds and strolling players, but to a comfortable, cosey, though bumble home, in a reputable neighborhood.

Further investigation revealed that the unknown min-strel was in fact a well-trained singer who had before marriage sung acceptably in popular operas, and that her present appearance before the curbstone, in chilling contrast to the footlights was her own secret and un-dertaken in behalf of her needy children and a bus band, who, in the great depression, had been forced into the ranks of the helpless and hopeless unemployed.

\$5,000 Offered for King Kalakaun's Head. SAN FRANCISCO, April 3 .- Chief McCullough,

who arrived a few days ago from the sandwich islands, relates a remarkable story about Chinese camity against King Kalekana. He says that a certain Chinese firm paid a bribe of \$70.0 a to a native officer holding a high position to secure his influence in obtaining the exclusive right to sed optim in the trawnian kingdom but folice to secure the price. The first their demanded the return of the bribes, which was refused. Metamough says that the thinese have decided not to submit to what they consider an outrage, and that when he left the waits in finouolis were covered with handlesis in Chimese offering a reward of \$5,000 for the head of sing Rainstan II is said that the guards have been doubled about his palace. paid a bribe of \$70.0 to a mative officer holding a high

From the Boston Beraid.

From the Botton Heritis.

A large number of people were attracted to be colonida risk last evening and the centre of atractine was Mr Michael & Keily, the new Hoston play of Their were many ladie in the audience, and many of the Botton ritie and other built to seers were present It was no "April fool" raised about leady, as analy were ed to believe and are yecock that gentleman stepped aport the surface. He was introduced to the audience by a reporter, and this was the signal for a demonstration of cherring and appliance of the port of the gentle. then of electing and this was the signal for a demonstra-tion of electing and applicate on the part of the gentle-ment whils the indies waved their handkerchiefs and fans at him. The here of the discound here this ordeal very modestly, and then proceeded to preside ever the athletic extertainment. The rane for 20, one mile is-tween Hockins and hailey, was won by the latter by haif a lap. Dancing concluded the entertainment.

What's to a Name ! From Life.

Husband tJohn by name — Who was the man I met in the hall as I went out: Cond-hoking chap.
Wile—Oh. that was Republes or Reginale-some such name—Tracy. It is has just had a cup of tes with me. By the way, may I pour you a cup!
Husband topening Past and speaking from behind it)—Yes, dear, thanks. This is coney.
Wife floot hip absent mindedly out the window)—Here's your tea Resty. Recty, don't you hear me, dear!
Husband—Reys! Repty, don't you hear me, dear!
Husband—Reys! Repty! By name is John—or Tom—or some such name.

DR. FULTON CRUSADING, TOO.

He Goes at the Catholic Church Twice & Sun-The Rev. Dr. Justin D. Fulton, who left his aptist church in Brooklyn a short time ago to begin a crusade against the Catholie Church, and for the conversion of Catholics to Protestantism, preached to a small audience in the

Masonic Temple yesterday morning. These are some of the pleasant things he said: When Pone Pins IX. died bundreds of thousa human creatures fell down upon their knees in adora-tion, and millions of prayers were offered up to get his soul out of hell. It must have been in hell or why were

then is the time to pray for it; that then is the proper time to rescue it from danger.

The largest number of children gathered in any place of worship to day will be in a Catholic place, where they will be taught a catechism that will blind their eyes to

will be taught a catechism that will blind their eyes to
the truth.

The other day I brought afteen little Catholic children
into a Sabbath school, and I could not help noticing how
frightened the Hitle things were. The next week not
one of them was present, because on every corner were
stationed persons who warned them that if they came
to that school the priestwould be told, and their souls
would go to hell.

Dr. Fulton, who said he was greatly clated
over the success of his afternoon meeting,
talked to a full house in Dr. Armitage's church
in Forty-sixth street in the evening. Ho argued that as Baptists had a better understanding of the truths taught in the Bible than other
Protestants, they had a better chance of success in converting Catholics. Among other
things he said:
The rules of the Catholic Church permit any adult

cess in converting Catholics. Among other things he said:

The rules of the Catholic Church permit any soult member, under certain circumstances, to administer the rite of naptam. Your murse girl may trundle your child into the cathedrai on any pleasant day, and there baptize it into the Cathedrai on any pleasant day, and there baptize it into the Cathedrai on any pleasant day, and there baptize it into the Church, to be all its life followed and watched by priest and num.

A distinguished priest once said that when they got control of Randail's island they would take every child that had been sprinkled away from the Protestant services and put it under Catholic control, because the sprinkling gave them the right to claim it.

Let me warn the irish that home rule does not mean Rome rule, and that froma, hating liberty, will yet be found crushing home rule in Irishnd.

The most eloquent and courageous priest in the city has lost his church because he prayed with his windows only water and kneeling on a bare stone in the Hoboken soul water and kneeling on a bare stone in the Hoboken with an old friend who had something to say to the people. The Romanism of Archbishop Corriganis the same Romanism that looked on and smilled to see the blood flow on St. Bartholomew's day.

Dr. Fulton had not read in This Sun that

ianic Romanism that looked on and similed to see the blood flow on St. Bartholomew's day.

Dr. Fulton had not read in The Sun that Father Curran is not doing penance in Hoboken, but most of the audience was better informed, and many smilling glances were interchanged at the reference to penance.

Dr. Fulton said he had been invited to inspect the Catholic Protectory, and its system of teaching, and that he should accept the invitation on Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock. The address closed with an appeal for funds to carry on the crusade.

The Rev. James M. King of the Park Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, in Eighty-sixth street, preached last night against the Catholic Church, and he saw great danger ahead that the civil Government would fail into its hands. In concluding, he spoke thus of Dr. McGlynn:

In concluding, he spoke thus of Dr. McGlynn:
I see one hopeful omen. The contest batween labor
and capital has brought out one ray of light in the words
quoted often of late. "All the religion you please from
Rome, but no politice." I have no sympathy with land
vagaries, but their prominence has brought out one man
who, from his name and place and prominence, gives us
hope—he is Kdward McGlynn. The Catholic Church is
learning a lesson about religious tyranny dictated from
abroad. The real cause of Dr. McGlynn's offending is
not his labor views. It is because he has been a defender
of the common school system.

emigrated to America, determined to grow up with the country. He set up in the butcher business in New York, and followed it successfully for twenty years. People read in history of events such as the settlement of Louisians by the French, or William Penn's advent in Pennsylvania, or the first exploration of the Mississippi litver, which occurred between 1632 and 1699, and are searcely able to comprehend the lapse of time since then, but two men like Mr. Bauer clasping hands could, speaking metaphorically, reach back to those far-oft times, Mr. Bauer served for one month under Napoleon.

Napoleon.
Among the presents received by him yesterday was a line armehair, with his name on it in gold, from Dr. L. Arcularius. Mr. Bauer's more intimate friends who called were served with white wine imported from the old country for the occasion, and bottled on the banks of the Bhine just 100 years ago.

QUEER WRINKLES.

Part of It. Young Author (to friend)—Have you read my ast novel. Charley! Charley—Part of it, my boy, part of it.

A Safe Business on Wall Street. "Yes," he said, "I've been on Wall street now for three years and have made a good desi of money." "Rather precarious business, ion't lift" "No, I'm in the retail liquor line."

Good Advice. "My son," said the old man, "do you remem-

her what Polonius said in his parting advice to Lacrtes— "neither a borrower nor a lender he?"" "Yes, father," replied the young man thoughtfully, "and I think Polonius was just about half right." Unpleasant Features of Hotel Life.

Dumley (registering in hotel)-I suppose can put up here for a day? Clerk—Oh, yoz, sir. Any baggage, Mr.—er—Dumley? Clerk-Then you may put up \$4 for a day.

Rhymes by the German Barber. It's der cheneral fashion to keeb up der row Bout der vay ve must eit in der theaters now-Valled in all arount, like a frog in a vell, Mit der laties' new ponnets, more higher as svell. Now, who is der reason uf dot? Who inwented dot pecaness; I can'd find it owd.

Thich high minded dame set der sdyle for der crowd !

Vos it Bartholdi's sdatue, mit her head up so broud ! It dakes two uf us now to make a combine-To gif you lady two scats py der horse car line, Der egstra von goes for det back stoop extension Vhich so crudely syells voman's sidding dimension Now, who is der reason of dot! Mit sidding on bust as and dem sidding on use, her "bustle of city life's" growing to be Vot ve might almost call "stern reslity."

Oh, who is der reason uf dot ! ook at Procklyn, where Mr. Veeks got himself shot-Dere's nopoldy gidding arresded for Und in Jersey, Miss Paulida and Titus's prey list been choined by dat unavensed siri near Ruhway. My: who is der reason at dot? Det's a new ding der suburb bolice dry to teach: Leave der grimmals free as der waves on der beach. Und lock der young laties up, safe out of reach."
Now, who is der reason uf dot!

Der Mayor says ve pedder got new Sunday laws, For trinking a leetle dot day, choost pecause Der bresent arrangement is so full of flaws Dot trinking goes on all der vhile mit side doors Vell who is der resson uf dot ! In shite of der bubite oblinion around Bray, who is der reason of dot !

Und to learn der new fad Society toils

But I nodice der girls' skirts reach only half vay Down der same belies which bathe in such Array. Now, who is der reason uf dot ! Mit brifate theatricals, masquarade shows, Und barfor gymnastics wherever von goes, Ve vill soon get to be skilful chudges of hos-gh! Who is der reason uf do; ?

Der graze uf der honr is to fence mit some folis,

"LAND VALUES."

A Castle Built Upon Air, and Composed o

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It is proposed in the economic and social philosophy of the new era to impose all taxes en land, or land values, as the idea is more scientifically expressed, the improvements on the land to remain exempt from all burden. The following illustration will serve to show that there are no land values worth mentioning; that all values provements, and that the proposition to obtain a revenue that will enrich us all by taxing land values is about equivalent to a suggestion that we shall have no revenues at all.

LAND VALUES ALONG THE WATER FRONT.

More than thirty years ago the late William

Beard, then a Brooklyn contractor, cast his Brooklyn, and conceived the idea of a great harbor improvement at that point. At the time the bay was far beyond the line of im-proved water front, and capitalists were pleased to call the undertaking a wildcat enterprise, and to caution each other against taking risks in the unpromising adventure. But the projector was not to be discouraged. At the cost of a few thousand dollars he had obtained possession of a considerable line of water front property, with its riparian franchises, and he added successively other parcels until his entire purchase enclosed about 180 acres. In comparison, however, with current values, the land was all obtained for a merely nominal sum. It was salt meadow, it will be remembered, overflowed by the waters of New York Bay at high tide, and full of malarial deposits when the tide was out. But in the midst of this property Mr. Beard began dredging what is now known as the Eric Basin, an enclosure about 120 acres in extent, building at the same time, or as the work progressed, a sea wall, piers, warehouses, and, finally, a dry dock. The basin was excavated to a depth of thirty feet at low tide, and the material swas transported to the adjacent meadow, where it raised the level sufficiently above high tide to render it eligible for building lots. Now, observe the effect of these improvements on the 180 acres included in the original parcels. The income of Brooklyn warehouse property is one of those things which it is hard for any fellow to find out; but the value of the Eric Basin alone, with its dry dock, has been estimated as high as \$4,000,000, while the newly created upland in its immediate vicinity sells at \$3,000 and \$4,000 per lot. There are a great many of those lots, too. Putting the statement in tabulated form, we find, as closely as can be estimated, the following results: Original land values. \$60,000; values due to improvements, \$6,000,000. The illustration would perhaps be found still more forcible were it made from the Allantic Basin, a work where improvement has brought values to a still higher standard; but it is forcible enough when we reflect that had the improvements never been made the land would still remain sait meadow worth little more than it was worth thirty years ago. So much for land values on the water front. Now look to another point of the compass.

LAND VALUES IN THE SUBURDS. gressed, a sea wall, piers, warehouses, an

years a village of several numeral nouses has sprung into being, with nicely macadamized, flagged, and well-shaded streets and iuxuriant gardens; and there is a fine school building, churches, and other evidences of refinement and good morals. Tabulating the figures again, we reach about the following conclusions: Original land value, \$15,000; values due to improvement, \$1,000,000.

It will be seen further on that even the original land value of \$15,000 is really an improvement value.

LAND VALUES IN THE SUBURDS.

ment value. LAND VALUES IN THE CITY.

inal kand value of \$15,000 is really an improvement value.

LAND VALUES IN THE CITY.

There is a popular impression abroad that land is badly cornered in New York, and that men buy and hold large parceis deliberately with a view to deriving a profit from the increment. Nothing can be further from the fact. There is nothing in the world that the great body of New York landholders are more anxious to sell than land; and from the moment they come into possession until they finally succeed in effecting a saic their constant study is to find a means of selling profitably. Three or four years ago there was great depression in the improvement industry west of Central Tark, and land in that section could not be sold except at a sacrifice. This was a source of great distress to landowners, and the West bide Association held insetting atter meeting, and devised scheme after scheme to try and improve their market. One prominent owner of west side property offered a well-known east side builder to furnish him with the land and all the money needed if he would only come over into that rock-bound and goat-ridden section and start a building movement of sufficient magnitude to create a boom. He would take all the risk, and only asked to share the profits, if any profits were made. But the east side builder declined the offer, and the depression continued until the Clark estate threw its resources into the breach and took the risks which the owners of other property had not been willing to assume. Buildings by the square mile have been completed and put under construction in that section during the past two years as a consequence, and building lots have semetimes quadruped in value. But the new values are not land values. They are improvement values, and they keep exact pace with the march of improvement. Were the improvement to cease to-morrow the increase in the market prices of the lands would cease also, and they would never recover from the depression until the beginning of a new revival.

These are facts well understood

LAND VALUES ON THE FARMS. LAND VALUES ON THE FARMS.

In other years New Jersey prided herself on her administration of justice and the celerity with which she could hang a man who deserved hanging. She is still a good exemplar in some respects, and if hanging has become one of her lost aris, she is still able to show us how to make two or more blades of grass to grow where none was ever known to grow before.

"Morse's American Universal Geography"

many feet below the surface of the sand, were found immense deposits of a material from the sea rich enough in animal and vegetable matter, lime, potash, &c., to convert a desert into a garden when mingled with the sands upon the surface and used as a fertilizer. To distribute this marl over the surface of six counties was a pretty heavy job for the Jersey sandhillers, but population rapidly flowed in when it was found that land, which could be bought for fifty cents per acre, could readily be made worth \$150 per acre, and, with the coberation of the railreads, many hands made light work. But after the top dressing was completed, how much of the new price of the land could be credited to land values? Only fifty cents per acre, and not another cent. This may be thought an exaggerated instance. But it only offers a somewhat forcible illustration of a commonly observed fact. Farm lands with a naturally good soil are found originally covered by a growth of trees, which it costs a great deal of labor to remove. This is work for which some one must be paid, and following upon this cost comes draining, irrigating, fertilizing, the construction of buildings, &c. Taken altogether the value of a farm must be considered a product of improvement, and the idea of land values separated from improvements must be pronounced a myth.

CONFISCATION.

CONFISCATION. Here we have the whole subject in brief. The advocates of the new economic philosophy who have the courage of their convictions will confess that the discussion over land values, taxation, &c., is only a subterfuge; that the real purpose is to confiscate the land; or, in more popular parlance, to restore it to the hands of the people—in other words, to give it up mores directly into the control of political rings. This is a proposition simply to change titles in fee simple to titles by leasehold; and as it springs from a failure to observe that leasehold titles, if given for sufficiently long terms to authorize improvement on the part of the holder, would be just as marketable and just as dear on the market as titles in fee simple, it is too irrational even for discussion.

WE. NELSON BLACE.

MR. SATTERLEE'S PICTURE REJECTED.

It Will Not be Shown at the Academy, and a Carlous Beason Why Is Assume The absence from the spring exhibition of oil paintings, which begins to-day at the National Academy of Design, of any work from the brush of Walter Satterles, an associate member, has caused surprise. Heretofore whenever Mr. Satterlee chose to exhibit any-thing it readily got a place on the walls, but the painting which he offered this time was rejected by the vote of the Committee of Selection, of which Sculptor J. Q. A. Ward is Chair-

tion, of which Sculptor J. Q. A. Ward is Chairman. Mr. Satterice's friends assert that it is an attempt on the part of somebody on the committee to belittle the artist, on account of the charge made against him that at the recent award of the Clarke prize he electioneered for votes. Mr. Satterice's friends say that this charge was exploded at the time. Mr. Satterice declined yesterday to discuss the rejection of his painting.

"It is an action," he said, "that I can afford to pass over without comment. I knew that something of this kind might be done, but I have no quarrel with anybody. Some day it will be discovered that the action was as uncalled for and unjust as the preposterous charge that I tried by ungentlemanly tactics to secure the Clarke prize."

Mr. Satterice has the rejected picture at his studio, and is retouching it for exhibition elsewhere later in the season. His friends say that he considers it his best work. The rejection of it by the Academy of Design will not affect his membership in that body.

DRIVEN TO ATTEMPT SUICIDE.

Henry Brexier Tries in Value to Support the Girl Who Ran Away with Him. Henry Drexier, 23 years old, arrived a week ago yesterday in this country, accompanied by

a young woman, Barbara Engel, to whom he was engaged to be married, contrary to the wishes of their parents. They took up their residence at Mr. Christian Bucheit's home, 258 Powers street, Williamsburgh. He expected to get work promptly in this country, but during the week he was entirely unsuccessful. It

ing the week he was entirely unsuccessful. It is known that he had not much money, and he said he would never borrow any.

Yesterday morning he left the house, telling his afflanced and Mr. Bucheit that he was going to church. On his way he entered the alley at 281 Maujer street and began to cut and stab himself. Henry Metzler and George Bauer saw him remove his neektle and cut his throat. He next slashed first one wrist and then the other. When the horrifled witnesses rushed upon him he plunged the blade of the knife several times into his abdomen. They overpowered and took him to the police station. The physicians have hopes of his recovery. At St. Catherine's Hospital he begged that Barbara might be taken care of. To his brother John he said he had become craxy on finding that he and Barbara were in a strange land and he not able to de anything for her support.

tarted in one consignment from Milwaukee to the Pa -One of the inmates of the House of Refuse in Hamilton, Canada, was born in 1781. Last year he was in an institution in Dundas, but not liking it be set out and walked to Hamilton, a distance of five miles -Daniel Miller, who recenty died in Che quert township, Is., at the age of 102 years and 8 months, was the father of ten children, the grandfather of seven-

SUNBEAMS.

-Twenty car loads of bottled beer recently

ty one, the great grandfather of 155, and the great great -I. Crussett, who has been in China for eighteen years, writes to a Chicago paper to say that there is no better field for the true philanthropist than among the deaf mutes of northern Asia, where they are

-Mrs. Mary Cunningham of Bucksport, Me, is a strong anti-tobacconist. She used the weed for sixty three years, but since she stopped, not long ago, she says she feels like a girl again, and she wishes that she had stopped long ago.

—Mrs. Elizabeth Hilliard of Iowa, Mrs.

Margaret Arnold of Ohio, and Mrs. Susan Bailey of Da-kota are sisters. The first is 112 years old, the second 100, and the third 66, making a total of 317 years for these three remarkable women.

—When the Kenesaw Rangers of Georgia marched-to the Mexican war there were in the force three commissioned officers, eight non-commissioned

officers, two musicians, and eighty privates. Of these there are now alive but eight to receive the benefits of -The Hotel World gives a list of thirty-six hotels on Broadway, twenty six of which are conducted on the European plan, three on the American plan ex-clusively, and seven on both the European and American plans. These thirty six hotels on one street alone is

this city contain 7,575 rooms for guests. -The oldest man in Douglas county, III., is Uncle Bennie Pursel, who is 97 years old. His eldest son s 70, his youngest 50, and his grandchildren and great grandchildren are many. Yet Uncle Bennie le anxious not to appear old, for he hopes to marry sgain if he can find the right sort of a young woman. - Seventeen years ago Mrs. Rosanna Dennis

of Tiffin, O., died of dropsy. The other day, when the that ten men were required to move it. A piece chipped from the body resembles flinty limestone -Each year, usually about the time of the vernal equinox, thousands of orioles pass through Macon, Ga., on their way north. This year they were a week

inte, owing to the cold weather: but last week the town was fairly alive with the pretty birds. So we may really expect warm weather up here before long. -A family of Florida natives recently passed through tiainesville, four of whom, boys from 6-to 10 years old, were almost exactly the same size and

weight. The father explained that where they came from the chills and fever were so bad that the children stopped growing when they were about six years old. -- When a popular young woman quit Worcester the other day she was accompanied to the railway station by twenty other young women and one young man, and after the train arrived, and while the conductor waited for her. she calmly kissed every one

of the twenty one friends, and then quietly got aboard. -During a severe storm recently at Hecla. Pa., large flocks of wild geese and ducks flying northward were driven down and then were attracted by the light of the coke ovens. Many birds fell upon the ovens and floundered around. dazed by the light op singed by the heat, and about ten swans and twenty

ducks were captured.

There recently died in Alexandria, Va., an old man who had long carried on in a small way, the jewelry business. A commission appointed to examina into his affairs found in his dilapidated house where he grow where none was ever known to grow before.

"Morse's American Universal Geography" of the edition of 1819 stated that four-lifths of the six southers resulting of how dersey, or two-lifths of the entire State, were terren. These six counties were Moomouth (which then Included Ocean), Gloucester (then including Camden and Atlantic). Burlington, Salem, Cumberland, and Cape May. At that time land in any quantity could be bought in those sections of the State at about the cost of legal transfer, and even then it was not thought worth the price. In 1870 the highest priced farm lands in the State were found in those six counties manufactured out of their inhospitable sands and they yielded a larger agricultural product than the remaining counties.

The searce of this transformation was found in the discovery of the Jersey mari deposits. Between Sandy Hook and the Delaware River, from six to sixteen miles wide and extending